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AFL-CIO throws its weight behind a new national police union, but labor leaders differ about the fledgling group's potential

By MICHAEL BALTON

The move toward nationwide unionization of police officers received a shot in the arm last month when the AFL-CIO recognized the International Union of Police Association (IUPA) as its official police affiliate, but officials from other national police groups are contending that the new union will have difficulty getting off the ground.

In an interview with Law Enforcement News earlier this month, IUPA president Edward J. Kiernan noted that his organization has the potential of representing more than 450,000 sworn officers in the United States.

Although he acknowledged that current membership rolls of the fledgling union contain the names of 40,000 officers from approximately 70 locals, Kiernan stressed that the number "changes every day because we keep getting more and more requests for applications" at the group's Washington, D.C. headquarters.

"Not being naive, I don't ever envision that we'll get all 450,000 [sworn officers]," he said. "But we're shooting for 350,000."

However, comments made by leaders of other police groups indicate that the IUPA president was being overly optimistic in setting his membership goals. National executives from the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) and the International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO) implied that IUPA is merely a rehash of the International Conference of Police Associations (ICPA), a Kiernan-led group which recently disbanded.

However, Kiernan declared that "there's no relation between the two" groups, noting that IUPA is a new organization which derives its existence from an AFL-CIO charter approved on February 20.

IBPO executive vice president Alan Whitney painted a different picture of the events which lead to the formation of IUPA. "The IUPA grew out of the ICPA, and the individuals heading the IUPA just recently bailed out of the ICPA after they ran that into the ground," he said. "When they tried to affiliate with the AFL-CIO under the ICPA, the most significant thing that happened was they failed. Most of the sizable departments in the ICPA flatly refused to go along with it, and they are not going along with it by shifting to the IUPA."

Whitney said that he does not perceive the IUPA as a threat to his 36,000 member organization, observing that the new union has "a very serious problem in terms of selling the AFL-CIO to law enforcement personnel." He added that IBPO has set its sights on several ex-ICPA locals, and negotiations are underway to persuade them to join IBPO.



IUPA President Edward Kiernan

Noting that his group is "structured along straight union lines," Whitney indicated that IBPO's national staff provides both legal and negotiating assistance to its locals, while remaining autonomous from any larger organization.

When asked why police might be hesitant to join an AFL-CIO affiliate, Whitney replied that the nation's largest labor organization "historically has had little sympathy for or identification" with the police.

"Almost 100 percent of its membership is non-law enforcement," he said, "and approximately 90 percent of the AFL-CIO's membership is private sector."

But Kiernan countered by saying that there are many advantages to linking the police labor movement with the AFL-CIO. "The obvious benefit is that, once and for all, police officers will become part of the public employees department of the AFL-CIO, and working in conjunction with all other public employees, [the officer's] effectiveness is bound to be enhanced," he said. "We'll provide the mantle where there will be only one voice speaking for police officers instead of seven or eight."

The IUPA leader further noted that his group has access to the "entire research capabilities" of the AFL-CIO, which he said will be used to provide IUPA locals with in-depth information concerning job functions, working conditions and benefits. Such data conceivably could be used as bargaining chips in contract negotiations.

Another advantage, according to Kiernan, is that IUPA will have the guaranteed support of the AFL-CIO's state and local organizations "when we go for state or local benefits." "Now we can call upon them because we are a part of the entire operation," he observed.

Kiernan contended that the dominating weight of the AFL-CIO's structure will

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"absolutely" have an effect in persuading local police officials to recognize IUPA locals as the official bargaining agent for their department's personnel.

"Once you're clearly identified as being part of the state or local labor family," he said, "you become part of a much larger group than just a small, local police association with no effective affiliation or backing."

Describing the IUPA's policy toward strikes, Kiernan noted that in the event of a walkout in one jurisdiction, the union would encourage neighboring locals "not to serve as strikebreakers." But he added that the union could guarantee the effectiveness of such a strategy.

"It's a tough situation," he declared. "A guy gets an order from his supervisor that he's going here or there, and ultimately what that may create is a situation where instead of having one fight, they wind up with two or three. But that would be contingent upon local conditions."

While the union head remarked that IUPA would not shy away from supporting strikes, he emphasized that the organization prefers the use of collective bargaining and binding arbitration as an alternative to police walkouts. Kiernan is currently pushing for the introduction of a national collective bargaining bill, which he said would "provide some kind of finality" to public

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Survey ranks license plates as primary traffic enforcement tool, says cops prefer dual plates

The nation's police agencies have ranked vehicle license plates as the most important tool at their disposal in the enforcement of traffic regulations, according to a recent survey which found that an overwhelming majority of officers favor the use of front-and-rear reflecting plates.

Conducted by the Technical Research Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Vehicle Identification Study revealed that lawmen value motor vehicle plates as an aid in several enforcement areas. Listing the functions in order of importance, the more than 1800 participants in the survey noted that the vehicle tags were useful for traffic enforcement and control, general and/or street crime control, officer safety, narcotics enforcement and control, and overall public safety.

When asked about the general priorities of policing, the officers ranked general crime control as their number one concern, followed by drug and traffic enforcement.

A total of 3,061 police departments from all 50 states were polled by the sur-

vey, which focused on police officers "working in day-to-day operations," according to an IACP spokesman, who noted that 60 percent of the sample returned completed questionnaires.

"Front-and-rear license plates were favored by 93 percent of the officers for identifying motor vehicles, and reflectorized plates were recommended by 96 percent for vehicle identification and night safety," the spokesman said. "In addition to vehicle identification, 84 percent cited other uses for license plates, including detection of parked vehicles at night, safety and proof of tax payment."

While two percent of the participants said that one plate was sufficient, 39 percent described the need for two plates as "absolutely essential," and 35 percent observed that front-and-rear identification is "very important."

Drawing from their on-the-job experiences during the month prior to the survey, 22 percent of the officers said that the use of only one plate on a vehicle had "often" or "very often" hampered an enforcement

function. Further, almost three-fourths of the respondents said vehicles with only a rear plate parked facing traffic were a specific hazard.

IACP Executive Director Glen D. King noted that 17 states currently provide only one plate per vehicle in their registration procedures, which is in direct conflict with IACP's thinking on the matter. "The survey findings support the official policy of IACP's membership," he said. "Resolutions recommending both front and rear license plates and reflectorized license plates were passed in 1975 at our 82nd Annual Conference."

The survey participants called for improvements in the design of vehicle tags, noting that the plates would have an added safety value if they were brighter and more visible at night, particularly in situations involving parked cars on unlighted streets, or abandoned vehicles and cars with broken tail lights. Other suggestions concerned the use of more legible characters and more distinctive markings to identify each state.

NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs

National forensic group urges increased educational goals

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is offering free subscriptions to a quarterly newsletter that traces the progress of NILECJ's National Institute Host Program.

Published by Public Technology, Inc., the inaugural issue of *Host Program Report* was distributed last month, carrying major articles on police decoy operations and rape crisis centers.

Managing editor E.J. Albright, a senior analyst with Public Technology, indicated that the periodical is an extension of the Host effort. "This program offers senior criminal justice officials the opportunity to visit exemplary projects in the field of law enforcement, courts, corrections, community anticrime efforts and juvenile justice," she said. "The purpose is to share advanced criminal justice practices with jurisdictions throughout the nation."

The new publication will regularly provide updated information on the 14 projects that have already been named as Host sites in addition to announcing the acceptance of new exemplary efforts into the program. Other features describe Federal services that are designed to aid state and local criminal justice agencies.

For subscription information, write: Public Technology, Inc., National Institute Host Program, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

NBS test finds differences in metallic alarm foils

Citing a perceived shortage of qualified criminalistics personnel in the United States, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences last month called for the increased development of educational programs in the field and the imposition of minimum quality standards on existing programs.

The proposal came in the form of a status report from the academy's education panel, which presented its findings at the group's annual meeting held in Atlanta, Georgia from February 12-17.

A section-by-section analysis of the various branches of forensic science indicated that the consequences of the educational problem are being felt across the board. Dr. Joel S. Sexton, the chief of the Forensic Pathology Section of the University of Arizona's Health Sciences Center, stated that the need for forensic pathologists is far greater than the number of certified personnel available.

Out of the 11,000 pathologists in the United States, only 354 are certified forensic pathologists, he said, noting that only one-tenth of all medical students are exposed to the specialized field. This lack of educational programs can be directly related to the shortage of forensic pathologists, Sexton added.

The panel's section on forensic psychiatry voiced similar concerns about the dearth of educational opportunities in that

area. One participant observed that it is "very difficult" to secure forensic psychiatrists for open positions.

In the field of questioned document examination, the committee reported that training through apprenticeship still seems to be the method of choice, but that practitioners are beginning to recognize the advantages of formalized educational programs.

A less optimistic assessment was presented by the head of the panel's physical anthropology section. Dr. Sheila Brooks, a professor from the University of Nevada, stated that there are no degree programs available for students who wish to study this field.

Commenting on the general tone of the report, a spokesman said: "All sections explained that there is a growing need for developing educational programs in the forensic sciences, because the supply of qualified people is just not meeting the demand."

Professor Oliver Schroeder summed up the situation, pointing out that, in regard to forensic science, the nation's schools of law, medicine and dentistry are not adequate. Schroeder, who teaches at Case Western Reserve University's Law-Medicine Center, declared that education should be "the cornerstone" of the academy's activities.

In other developments, June K. Jones was installed as the group's president for 1978-79 by outgoing chief executive Kurt M. Dubowski. Jones serves as toxicology supervisor for the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences. Dr. Lowell J. Levine, a consultant in forensic dentistry, was selected as the academy's 1979-80 president-elect.

NYCPD to place sergeants in one-man patrol cars

All metallic foils used in burglar alarm installations are not created equal, according to a new publication from the National Bureau of Standards which describes a method for evaluating different brands of the glass-protection device.

Commissioned by LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the five-page NBS brochure notes that metallic foil is commonly used as a sensor in intrusion alarm systems to detect the breakage of glass in windows, doors and display cases.

"The systems are designed so that breakage of the foil will cause the initiation of a local audible alarm or the transmission of an alarm signal to a police station or a central alarm station," an NBS announcement said. "The foil is attached to the glass surface by means of an adhesive, sometimes precoated on one side of the foil, and is connected to the rest of the alarm circuit through terminal blocks."

The testing procedure described in the NBS pamphlet is designed to evaluate two of the foil's performance characteristics — its current-carrying capacity and its pro-

pensity to break when the glass to which it is attached shatters.

While NBS found that all foils tested were adequate conductors of electricity, the agency noted that many of the metallic tapes had a high breaking point. "A surprising number of metallic foil samples failed to break when the glass was broken, and would, therefore, not be suitable for use as an alarm sensor."

New publication reports on model projects effort

Heartened by the apparent success of its year-old one-man patrol car program, the New York City Police Department recently announced plans to require that sergeants in several precincts drive solo during their supervisory patrols.

As reported by the *New York Times*, Police Commissioner Robert J. McGuire said that the new procedure would be limited to the 43 precincts where one-officer cars are currently being deployed. The districts had been chosen for their relatively low crime rates.

The commissioner said the effort will free a minimum of 129 officers who currently chauffeur sergeants on their supervisory rounds, enabling the patrolmen to go back to radio car duties. The program is scheduled to be in full swing by July 1, after a three-month phasing-in period.

Echoing the objections that were made to the original one-man-one-car concept, Harold H. Melnick, head of the Sergeants Benevolent Association, characterized the new plan as dangerous and ill-conceived.

"The police department and the public will both suffer," he contended. "It is unfortunately only a matter of time if this goes through before a police officer — or a sergeant — is killed or seriously injured because of this policy."

Melnick also challenged the department's use of the word "chauffeur" to

describe the officer who accompanies a patrolling sergeant. "Only rich people have chauffeurs," he said. "Sergeants don't. They work together with police officers as a team. The officers who drive them handle communications, crowd control and provide backup. Together, the sergeant and the officer make an effective response team."

McGuire acknowledged that while the sergeant/officer unit had been utilized as a response team in the past, he was now placing "greater emphasis on the supervisory nature of the sergeant's responsibilities."

The sergeant's broadened management role does not require the services of a chauffeur, he observed, noting that a number of top-level personnel, including assistant chiefs and bureau heads, do their own on-the-job driving.

According to department regulations, one-man cars are permitted to patrol only under certain conditions and are not allowed to become involved in hazardous activities without backup support. McGuire said that the concept, which was instituted in New York in November 1977, had worked out well and was safe.

The safety factor had been voiced by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association in its opposition to the use of one-man patrol cars. However, a Police Foundation report on one-man cars indicated that the strategy is at least as safe and efficient as two-officer units.

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Editor Peter Dodenhoff
Managing Editor Michael Balton

Associate Editors: Dorothy H. Bracey, Karen Kaplowitz, Joseph L. Peterson, John Stead.

Operations: Charles Tozzo (subscriptions/circulation); Gerald Paulino (advertising); Marie Rosen (administration); Lorna Kelly, Rosemary Macri (production).

Publisher Richard H. Ward

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS: Michael Blinick, Ordway P. Burden, Judith Fearon, Robert McCormack, Avery Eli Okin, Anthony E. Simpson.

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Highway fatalities soar, as some states stiffen enforcement

Traffic deaths up 5% in 1978; increased vehicle use is blamed

The nation's motor vehicle fatality rate rose five percent in 1978, according to preliminary statistics from the National Safety Council which also indicated that the increased death toll mirrored jumps in the number of vehicles on the American roads and the total number of miles driven.

Released earlier this month, the figures showed that 51,900 people were killed in vehicle-related accidents last year, compared to 49,500 in 1977. The 1978 total represents the first time the amount climbed above the 50,000 level since 1973, the year prior to Congressional enactment of the 55 mph national speed limit.

NSC figures reveal that the fatality toll peaked in 1972, when 56,278 drivers, passengers and pedestrians were killed; declined by less than 1,000 in 1973, and dropped by almost 10,000 during 1974. In 1975, the rate declined to a decade low of 45,853, but annual traffic fatalities have been climbing ever since.

Barbara Carraro of NSC's Statistics Department told Law Enforcement News that the continuing rise does not necessarily indicate that the safety effects of the 55 mph limit are wearing off.

"Drivers are still logging essentially the same percentage increase in miles traveled per year, with the exception of 1974, when they decreased miles traveled," she explained, noting that the jump in the death rate is more likely due to increased vehicle

New Orleans strikers to face the music

Police officers who staged a 16-day walkout in New Orleans may be forced to pay dearly for the abortive effort to win major concessions from the city. A local judge has slapped a \$600,000 fine on their foundering union, and the police department has announced that it plans to take disciplinary action against strikers who had dawdled in returning to duty.

Lieutenant Frank Hayward, the NOPD's information officer, noted that Superintendent James Parsons is currently deciding what punitive measures would be taken against the men. "He has said publicly that he will abide by the mayor's offer of amnesty when the officers returned to work," Hayward noted. "But there was a cutoff time on the amnesty, and the officers who returned after the amnesty may face some type of disciplinary action that has yet to be determined."

The lieutenant declined to estimate how many officers had failed to meet the amnesty deadline. He indicated that the strike began to break down on the evening of March 3 when the union failed to ratify the city's final offer and that Mayor Ernest Morial announced his withdrawal of clemency the following afternoon. "But before that time a great number of officers had returned to duty already so they were covered by the amnesty agreement," he said.

News reports suggested that only 100 officers were still out on March 4, when Morial formally announced the end of the strike by rescinding the city's recognition of Teamsters Local 253 as official police

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use, than to public disregard for the national speed limit. However, she added that NSC would soon begin monitoring the extent to which drivers are heeding the limit.

Preliminary NSC estimates indicate that 1978 was a record year for vehicle usage, with 140 million licensed drivers using 154 million registered vehicles to log 1,520 billion miles of traveling. In comparison, the 1977 figures show 137.9 million drivers, 148.9 million vehicles, and 1,466 billion miles logged.

The number of deaths per miles driven has remained fairly constant since 1975's rate of 3.45 per 100 million miles. However, the 1978 rate of 3.41 represents a slight rise over the 1977 figure of 3.38 in the NSC category.

Carraro said that the increase might be due in part to the increased popularity of smaller cars, but she denied that the rise suggests that recently imposed vehicle safety standards are failing to live up to expectations.

The preliminary data for 1978 revealed annual increases in several other auto accident categories. Disabling injuries rose from 1.9 million to 2.0 million, and the cost of accidents increased from \$30.5 billion to \$34.2 billion. The vehicle death rate per 100,000 population was up slightly, from 22.9 to 23.3.

California again led the nation in traffic fatalities with 5,289 deaths reported last year, followed by Texas with 3,921, New York with 2,458, Florida with 2,291, and Illinois with 2,160. A monthly analysis of the death toll showed a continuation of the trend toward more fatalities during the summer months.

Kansas and Missouri struggle to comply with 55 mph speed limit

A Department of Transportation (DOT) survey has rated drivers in Kansas and Missouri as among the worst violators of the national 55 mph speed limit, despite special enforcement efforts in both states to crack down on speeders.

As reported by the Kansas City Star earlier this month, the two states ranked fourth and fifth respectively on DOT's 1978 non-compliance list, with motorists in Kansas exceeding the limit 72 percent of the time, and Missouri drivers violating the restriction at a rate of 71 percent. Texas ranked first with a 77 percent rating, followed by Wyoming with 74 percent and Vermont with 73 percent. The remaining states were all under the 70 percent mark.

The figures are significant because Congress recently directed Transportation Secretary Brock Adams to institute a five percent cutback in Federal highway funds in states that do not achieve a 30 percent compliance rating, beginning with this fiscal year.

"Each year [the compliance level] is going to get a little rougher," a DOT official warned, noting that the rate will escalate by 10 percent every fiscal year until it reaches 70 percent by 1983.

"The secretary can delay enforcing the penalty because of hardship," the official added, "but states cannot get out of it."

Although its current non-compliance record puts Kansas in immediate danger of losing some Federal aid, officials there do not plan to step-up enforcement efforts. Lieutenant Laynard Shearer of the Kansas Highway Patrol told the *Star* that his department is already using full manpower in

an attempt to increase the state's compliance rating.

Kansas is counting on an ongoing public education program to reduce the number of speeders, Shearer said, noting that the effort was instituted by the patrol two years ago but has since been taken over by the Kansas Department of Transportation's safety division.

Shearer reported that Kansas troopers handed out over 200,000 tickets in 1978, and the patrol has begun using aerial surveillance in an attempt to catch even more violators this year. "We wrote more tickets than ever before in the history of the patrol last year and it doesn't seem to do any good," he said. "I wouldn't be surprised to see more next year."

Across the state line meanwhile, the Missouri Highway Patrol is continuing to employ random saturation patrols as a speed limit enforcement tactic. The effort involves deploying as many as 15 troopers along a limited stretch of interstate highway for three- or four-hour periods of intensive ticketing.

Describing the enforcement campaign as a "high-visibility program, an awareness thing," Captain C.E. Fisher, a troop commander, observed that the patrol wants to inform potential speeders that troopers may turn up on the highway in great numbers at any time.

According to patrol records, the program has been particularly effective along a 14-mile portion of Interstate 70. During a three-hour period on February 24, 15 troopers issued 131 tickets, 120 of which were for speeding, while patrolling the

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Deadly force study denies instinct plays a part in police shootings; better gun training urged

The latest study on the police use of deadly force has challenged the notion that officers fire their weapons "on instinct" in crisis situations, contending instead that lawmen generally base their decision to shoot on such factors as the suspect's weapon, the number of accomplices, the presence of bystanders and the availability of back-up officers.

The research, conducted by George Hayden of the University of New Haven and released earlier this month, also revealed that such considerations as a suspect's race, weight and height do not enter into an officer's decision. Rather, the patrolman tends to develop a preconceived plan of action when approaching a disturbance.

"For example, an officer received a radio message that a crime has just been committed," Hayden said. "During that message, he is given as much information about the situation as is known — the suspect's weapon, number of suspects, location and so on. As a result, even before getting to the scene of the crime, a police officer often decides whether or not the situation is an emergency in which he or she may be required to use deadly force."

Articulating the basic premise of his report, the researcher noted that the manner in which a police officer perceived a situation beforehand has a major effect on his later decision to shoot.

In spite of the positive findings of his study, Hayden, who is also a practicing attorney in Massachusetts, pointed out that there is a need for more realistic firearms training for police officers. Mock situations which simulate the confrontations officers may encounter on the streets should become a regular part of recruit instruction, he said.

To illustrate the point, Hayden described a fictitious situation in which an individual is running away from what appears to be a car thief. "You, as a police officer, begin pursuit," he noted. "The suspect turns on you. It's dark but you see a shiny, metal object in his hand. Is it a gun? A knife? A radio? What is it? Do you shoot because you think that the situation is po-

tentially dangerous?"

The educator observed that while an untrained person would probably shoot on instinct, a police officer could draw on his training, and would therefore be able to more accurately perceive whether the suspected car thief is an immediate threat.

One type of firing range instruction described by Hayden involves the use of two human-form targets — one depicting a suspect holding a crowbar and the other portraying a plainclothes detective holding a radio. "In an instant, the two targets are spun around and the officer, who is standing about 21 feet away from the target, must identify the suspect and the weapon before shooting," Hayden said. "If the offi-

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ACLU suit accuses Chicago police of illegally strip searching female traffic violators

A controversy over the Chicago Police Department's practice of strip-searching female suspects wound up in Federal court earlier this month as the result of a multi-million-dollar class action suit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union.

According to the Washington Post, the suit charges that over 10,000 women may have been improperly stripped and searched in Chicago police stations over the past five years and that many of the probes were conducted on persons accused of committing only minor traffic violations. The action was brought in U.S. District Court on March 1.

Lois Lipton, a staff attorney who is handling the suit for the Illinois ACLU chapter, stated that her group is requesting \$125,000 for each of the 50 "Jane Doe" complainants and for every other woman who was allegedly subjected to an improp-

er search since 1974. She noted that the principal plaintiffs will remain anonymous due to the intimate nature of the suit, unless it becomes necessary for them to testify.

In addition to seeking monetary compensation, Lipton said that the suit is asking for a ban on nude searches in cases "where the police have no reason to believe that the women are concealing anything."

One incident cited in the action involved a woman whose car was impounded for non-payment of parking tickets. The woman contended that when she went to a police station to retrieve the auto, she was taken to an open cell, forced to disrobe, and directed to squat, then to bend over and "spread her cheeks."

The same plaintiff said that a male officer had entered the cell while the search was in progress, and others charged that

closed circuit television systems in some station houses made it possible for officers outside the search areas to witness the strip probes.

After newspaper reports publicized the thoroughness of the searches early last month, Superintendent James O'Grady told reporters that the probes were mandated by a State Correction Department regulation which declared, "Strip searches should be conducted upon admittance" to detention areas.

Corrections Director Gayle Franzen subsequently struck the rule from his department's list of regulations, noting that the directive had been "seriously misinterpreted by police." O'Grady countered the move by establishing new guidelines which prohibit "cavity searching" and require supervisors to authorize nude searches in writing.

Although the superintendent had issued the more stringent strip standards two weeks before the ACLU suit was filed, Lipton indicated that the new rules do not meet her group's demands. "The criteria — good judgment and discretion — are the same, and they have already been proven to be not enough to stop this practice," she said.

The staff lawyer noted that publicity surrounding the Chicago suit has prompted calls from women in Florida, Arizona, Minnesota and Wisconsin who claim to have been illegally strip searched by their local police. Reportedly, a U.S. Attorney and the FBI are investigating similar allegations made in Washington, D.C.

Accuracy of voicegrams is questioned

Electronic systems designed to "fingerprint" an individual's voice for the purpose of positive identification can sometimes be too unreliable to produce evidence admissible in court proceedings, according to a recent report by the research branch of the National Academy of Sciences.

As reported by the New York Times earlier this month, the evaluation of the technique was commissioned by the FBI in an attempt to discover why the courts have ruled either for or against the admission of voicegrams in various cases.

Completed by the academy's National Research Council, the report urged the bureau to use great caution in employing the audio prints to prove the identity of recorded voices in the judicial setting. It based the recommendation on findings which indicated that there are substantial technical uncertainties in the methods used.

Voicegrams are electronically sketched maps of a person's speech pattern, which graphically portray certain acoustic properties of the voice that are said to be unique to each individual.

The report, entitled "On the Theory and Practice of Voice Identification," noted that the technique involves conducting both visual and aural comparisons of the known voice with the "unknown" voice that is to be identified.

An examiner listens to the recorded voices to spot characteristic speech quirks, the researchers explained. He then uses the electronically produced visual pattern of the voice to discover characteristics that match the formation of particular sounds.

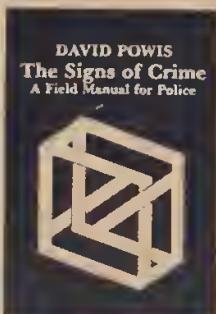
While the report acknowledged that such an analysis can achieve an error rate of as low as one or two percent under ideal conditions, it noted that the error rate can be considerably higher when the technique is practiced in the field.

The Books Are Coming!
The Books Are Coming!
See the May 7th edition of
Law Enforcement News
for LEN's literature supplement

The Signs of Crime A Field Manual for Police

By David Powis

with a Foreword by
Sir Robert Mark
Retired Commissioner, Scotland Yard
and
with a Preface by
P. J. Stead
John Jay College of Criminal Justice



If they want to draw their pensions, uniformed policemen, members of the traffic patrol and any other members of the police might take a good look at this book, a field manual for young constables, handing down to them the thousand and one ways of spotting criminals, compiled during the 31 year's service of David Powis.

Alec Hartley
Manchester Guardian

The Signs of Crime is aimed at the beat officer, the supervising sergeant and inspector, the men and women at the sharp end of the service. Mr. Powis is suggesting how a police officer can interpret what he sees with his own eyes. Throughout the book he says: *Watch for*, and gives tip after tip on the working methods of criminals petty and major, the characteristic giveaways that distinguish the honest citizen from the crook. In one short, crisp chapter after another, the author gives object lessons on... offenses which a reasonably alert urban officer is certain to encounter, from car thefts, shoplifting, prostitution and pimping; the three-card trick; to child abuse and baby battering.

Police

It might be going too far to say that it will supersede that vast book, *Criminal Investigation* by Hans Gross... but for me this book contains at least one new fact, or one new stimulus to thought, on every page, and there are 233 big pages. It's about every conceivable aspect of crime prevention and detection, and more than any book I've ever seen it shows those two functions as being the province of the uniformed man... I'd like to see it in the hands of everyone in the country.

C. H. Rolph
Police Review

Paperbound 250 pages Illustrated \$5.95

To: The John Jay Press
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Please send me _____ copies of *The Signs of Crime* at \$5.95 each.
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Deadly force researcher calls for uniform shooting standards

Continued from Page 3

cer chooses the target on the left — the man holding the radio — he's just shot a detective."

Noting that the training exercise demonstrates the demands that are placed on a police officer in a deadly force situation, the researcher contended that it is unrealistic to place an individual in such a position unless he is given consistent and clear guidelines on the use of his firearm.

"Presently, guidelines for police officers are not consistent," he said. "They vary from department to department, and commonly fail to adequately cover vital situations. Some police departments say, for example, 'Don't shoot minors, or don't carry a personal back-up weapon.' Other departments don't have these types of guidelines."

Hayden recommended that deadly force regulations prohibit the firing of warning shots, observing that the action has accounted for numerous injuries to innocent bystanders and police officers.

He added that departments should place a similar ban on shooting at moving vehicles, a practice which he blamed for causing unnecessary accidents. The report noted that it is unrealistic for police to believe that they can accurately hit a target that is traveling at speeds in excess of 30 miles per hour.

Citing recent statistics which indicated that 20 percent of all police shootings were unwarranted, Hayden said, "It's a real concern for everyone, including police officers. It's just one more thing they have to think about."

Criminal Justice Events Wanted
The editors welcome contributions to the "Upcoming Events" column. For best results, items must be sent in at least two months in advance of the event. Late-breaking items may be phoned in. Send to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1609

Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELIOKIN

Following a four-week recess the Justices returned to the Court on February 21 to announce that several cases had been granted plenary review. Conspicuously absent were any full text decisions on the cases which had been heard in oral arguments in early January, which are expected to provide guidance to law enforcement officials in the areas of search and seizure, electronic eavesdropping, and correction administration. The most recently accepted cases, as well as other actions of the Court, are analyzed below.

Interrogation — Miranda

Indirect subtle suggestions made by police officers which resulted in the defendant directing the officers to the murder weapon raised serious questions which the Supreme Court will address in further development of the Miranda decision.

Arrested following the kidnapping, robbery, and shotgun murder of a cab driver in January 1975, the defendant was given the Miranda warnings by the arresting officer. The defendant was also advised by a sergeant and again by a captain of his right to consult with counsel. The defendant requested an attorney and made no statement at the time of his arrest.

The commanding police officer directed patrolmen to transport the defendant to headquarters, and gave the officers instructions not to question the prisoner.

During the drive to the police station, one of the officers observed to his fellow officer that there was a school for handicapped children in the area, saying, "God forbid one of them might find a weapon with shells and they might hurt themselves." Upon hearing that the suspect directed the officers to an area where the murder weapon was found.

The defendant was convicted following the introduction of the shotgun into evidence at his trial, and sentenced to a life sentence for murder, 20 years for kidnapping, and 30 years for robbery, to be served concurrently. The convictions were overturned on appeal to the Rhode Island Supreme Court, based on the holding that the shotgun was inadmissible evidence as the "product of improper remarks."

A 1977 Supreme Court case, *Brewer v. Williams*, was a crucial factor in overturning the convictions. In *Brewer*, a narrowly divided Court held that the rights of a "mentally unstable, deeply religious murderer suspect" were violated when the police officers drove near the scene of the crime and in the presence of the defendant stated that the 10-year-old victim "should be entitled to a Christian burial."

The police officers' comments prompted the suspect to lead the police to the body. In oral argument before the Supreme Court, Rhode Island Attorney General Dennis J. Roberts II is expected to argue that police statements in the present case were not the "preplanned, deliberate remarks" noted in *Brewer*. In addition, the attorney general is likely to advocate that the Miranda decision does not require the police officer to "assume the role of contemplative monks or that suspects be transported and confined in sterile atmospheres free from any and all oral and visual stimuli."

Though no date for oral argument has been announced, the Supreme Court is expected to give particularly careful consid-

eration to this post-Miranda case, which could alter the nature of arrest procedures for police forces throughout the country. (*State of Rhode Island v. Innis*, No. 78-1076, review granted February 26, 1979.)

Immunity From Wife's Testimony

Until now, common law has held that a person cannot be forced to testify against his or her spouse. The principle was accepted where the spouse was not a party to the crime. In the case now before the Court, however, the wife was named as an unindicted co-conspirator in a heroin importing plot and was given immunity in exchange for testimony against her husband.

The couple were married during military service in Manila, and together with two other servicemen they made arrangements to transport heroin into the United States. In a trip to the United States the wife was stopped by a customs agent and a search produced the drug under her clothing. In cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the immunity arrangement was reached, and at the trial the husband was convicted solely on his wife's testimony. A divided Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit upheld the conviction and the indeterminate prison sentence.

Writing for the majority, Judge James F. Barrett had noted that privilege against testimony by a spouse could not hold in the present case where the wife had been granted immunity and where there was little evidence of a "home with any of the usual, ordinary attributes of family life." In addition the appellate court reasoned that the "criminal activities pursued are despicable and completely alien to anything conducive to . . . a family relationship built around the legal status of a marriage."

Judge Monroe G. McKay dissented, questioning the soundness of the policy of allowing the courts to determine what constitutes a good home for the purposes of protection in the common law tradition. The dissent noted that "the home is, after all, a more important contributor to law and order than is prosecution."

An attorney for the husband is seeking to set aside the conviction based on the belief that admitting spousal testimony in a criminal trial is grounds for reversal. (*Trammel v. United States*, No. 78-5705, review granted February 26, 1979.)

Identification

The Supreme Court has granted review to determine if a reliable in-court identification by the victim of the crime should be suppressed since the initial identification was made while the defendant was in unlawful detention.

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals had held that the in-court identification should have been suppressed at the trial stage as the "fruit of an unlawful arrest." This ruling came despite the fact that the victim of the armed robbery immediately reported the crime to the police. The appellate court noted that the state had failed to show that the in-court identification was not directly the result of the unlawful detention. (*United States v. Crews*, No. 78-777, review granted Feb. 21, 1979.)

Cases denied review

Airport Search and Seizure

In other action, the Justices refused to hear an appeal of a narcotics conviction in which the defendant was arrested following

Traffic rerouting cuts burglary in Hartford community program

an opportunity for escape."

Project director Brian L. Hollander, former president of the institute, indicated that his group chose North Asylum Hill as a project site for several reasons. It was beginning to deteriorate in the early 1970's with long-time residents moving away to be replaced by people who avoided public places and did not get to know their neighbors.

According to a recently released LEAA report, the effort has been in full operation since 1976, when the city rerouted traffic and closed some streets in its North Asylum Hill area. The move was designed to give the district a more viable neighborhood identity so that residents would feel more responsible for the area.

The neighborhood team policing aspect of the program had been instituted a year earlier, closely linked to a citizen anticrime initiative in which residents supported such activities as watching each other's homes and getting to know the police teams.

As a result of the multifaceted effort, North Asylum Hill experienced a 42 percent decrease in the number of burglaries and a 27.5 percent decline in robberies and purse snatching from 1976 to 1977, LEAA reported. The figures were supported by a survey of the residents who said that their fear of crime diminished, in spite of a decline of police manpower in the district due to municipal fiscal problems.

Apparently, the program was not an overnight success. The Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice began researching the feasibility of such an effort in 1973 under a grant from LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The researchers based their ground work on the notion that most criminal activity is unplanned and opportunistic, the report said. "Offenders prefer an environment where they can spend time without attracting attention, where there is a potential victim and where there is

Physical, the area contained large, open parking lots, which led to a substantial amount of non-resident auto and pedestrian traffic that tended to be a boon for criminals. "It was the ideal neighborhood for the project because it is typical of so many neighborhoods in so many cities around the country," Hollander said.

Describing the planning stage of the project, Hollander noted that the researchers developed an in-depth offense profile of the area, which included types of crimes, when and where they occurred, who committed them, and who the victims were.

"We studied the physical environment, the layout of streets and the traffic flow and the impact on life styles — not only on the criminals but on the residents and the way the police functioned," he said. "Finally, we had the pattern. We felt we knew as much as the criminals did about the area. Then we worked out ways to reduce their opportunities."

The physical changes in the district, which were financed by the Federal Community Development Act (CDA) and Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) funds, were developed to limit non-resident access to the area, while promoting neighborhood cohesion.

"Underlying this was the expectation that if residents increased their use of yards, sidewalks and park areas and got

Continued on Page 12

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PUBLIC FORUM

By HENRY A. ACOSTA

Hiring of gay police officers would not strike a happy medium

In recent months, there has been a strong movement to extend equal rights to homosexuals in many areas, most notably in employment. The movement has grown to the point where some cities are now actively considering the employment of homosexuals as police officers. Throughout the continuing debate, the major arguments that have arisen in favor of gay rights include:

- Homosexuality is normal.
- Homosexuals are not identifiable as such.
- Homosexuals, apart from sexual choice, are no different than heterosexuals.
- Homosexuality harms no one, not even the consensual participants.

As further evidence in support of the gay position, it can be argued that the Model Penal Code and a number of states have adopted the position that the so-called acts of sexual stimulation should be made crimes only when it is necessary to protect the young from sexual advances from older persons, to protect one against sexual assault, or to protect the public from open and notorious conduct flouting community standards of morality.

Based on this line of thinking, sexual activity among consenting adults in private is no longer a crime, but it would still be a crime when one considers the related inchoate offenses of solicitation, conspiracy and attempt.

At this point, it would do well to raise several questions regarding the way in which consensual homosexuality comes about between two parties. Is there some extrasensory perception or some unknown power that enables one with homosexual propensities to instantly recognize another who is willing to participate in one of the various crimes against nature?

If it turns out that homosexuals are not recognizable as such, and are no different in other respects from heterosexuals, then certain other problems present themselves. Is it a crime to solicit for a homosexual act and to be refused by a heterosexual? Does the solicitation always have to occur in private? Is it illegal when it occurs outside the domain of the homosexual or in public?

If we are to assume rights for the homosexual, obviously we must also assume equal rights for the heterosexual who does not assent. Given this, then, and upon reexamination of the crimes of solicitation, conspiracy and attempt, homosexuality and other acts against nature definitely fall into the category of criminal offenses.

There are other prohibited acts — consensual but general — that fall within the same category, namely dueling and mayhem. Shall society allow the desires of the homosexuals, the duelists and the sadomasochists to win out solely because of their preferences? The public no more wants to be solicited by homosexuals than by prostitutes, or to be insulted by being mistaken for a homosexual and propositioned. The public does not want to be challenged to duels. The public does not want to be solicited for, or to participate in sadomasochistic relationships. The public does not want to be solicited for drugs.

A further examination of the related offenses may enable one to better understand the reasons for the prohibition of these acts.

Solicitation: It was a common law misdemeanor to solicit another to commit a felony. Soliciting consisted of inciting, counseling, advising, inducing, urging or commanding another to commit a felony, with specific intent that the person solicited commit the crime. The offense was complete at the time the solicitation was made, and it was not necessary that the person do anything in response.

Conspiracy: This may be both an inchoate, or formless, offense and a substantive one. Under some modern statutes, it is a substantive crime to conspire to achieve certain non-criminal objectives (e.g., "any act injurious to the public health or morals"). Where conspiracy is an inchoate offense and the objectives are achieved, the parties may be prosecuted for both the conspiracy and the substantive crime. It is reasoned that the conspiratorial action, in and of itself, poses a substantially greater danger to society than an act by a single individual, because a group is potentially more efficient and effective in carrying out its criminal objectives.

The basic definition of conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons, with the requisite mental state, who have performed some overt act in the furtherance of the conspiracy (although the "overt act" element is not required in all jurisdictions).

Attempt: In "attempt" cases the law requires that there be a substantial step towards the commission of the crime. This contrasts with conspiracy cases, where, at least at common law, the agreement itself is normally sufficient to constitute the crime.

• • •

On October 6, 1977, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, at its 84th Annual Conference in Los Angeles, reaffirmed the position it had originally established in 1958 — and which is spelled out in Article VI of the Canons of Police Ethics — and endorsed a no-hire policy for homosexuals in law enforcement.

Aside from moral or ethical considerations, the IACP, other professional organizations, the public, and all employers have a legal right to consider solicitation a crime. As long as homosexuals cannot identify one another as such, there is always the potential danger of the solicitation always being criminal. Consequently, on the basis of the attendant criminality, the potential employer has a legal right to deny employment to an admitted practicing homosexual.

This is not something new, or a broad-based denial of rights to homosexuals or others. The denial of employment to active homosexuals is a matter of the protection of society through the elimination of potential employment risks who may either violate the law or cause physical, financial or moral harm to the public in certain areas of employment.

• • •

Henry A. Acosta is an associate professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of the District of Columbia, and a retired lieutenant with the New York City Police Department.

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Jury is still out on the effectiveness of female cops

In 1971 there were fewer than a dozen women patrolling America's streets. Virtually all women in police work then were assigned to women's bureaus, juvenile divisions, jail matron duties, and clerical work.

Today several thousand policewomen are on patrol, and their ranks are certain to grow under the impetus of equal opportunity legislation. How are they doing?

The preliminary verdict is a mixed one. The worst fears of male chauvinists — that women have neither the physical prowess nor the emotional makeup for patrol — have not been confirmed. On the other hand, the belief of some women's rights advocates that patrolwomen would perform exactly the same as men has not proven true either. Research findings are inconclusive and, as might be expected with less than a decade of experience, somewhat contradictory.

One of the latest studies, coveting patrolwomen in Philadelphia, found that they performed less efficiently than patrolmen and recommended that women officers be kept off patrol except for research purposes. However, another study published last year, on patrolwomen in New York City, suggests that while there are some differences in the performance of men and women on patrol, the use of women is justified by the evidence.

The two-year Philadelphia study, made by Bartell Associates, compared the performance of 100 men and 100 women on patrol and found that patrolwomen "require more assistance to make arrests, are assaulted more often, have more vehicle accidents, and tend to sustain more injuries than males and do not project the impact of strength and power to the same degree as male officers."

The New York report, a comparison of 41 men and women officers that was conducted by the Vera Institute of Justice, concluded that, in general, "male and female officers performed similarly," used the same techniques to gain and keep control in tough situations, and were equally unlikely to use force or display a weapon. But there were some small but consistent differences.

"The women were less apt to join partners in concerted control-seeking and joint decision-making; they were slightly less successful in achieving the immediate objectives of their control attempts; they were slightly less active in general; and they made fewer arrests and took more sick days," the report noted.

On the plus side for the women, the institute's study found that they "were better received by the civilians they encountered, and their performance seems to have created a better civilian regard for the department."

Results of earlier studies in Washington, D.C., and suburban St. Louis County, MO, followed the pattern of those obtained in New York. In both studies, men were found to have made more arrests for felonies and misdemeanors and engaged in more "preventive activity" by checking on suspicious persons and cars. In Washington, superior officers rated patrolmen higher on general competence and on their handling of violent situations, but rated women equal in dealing with upset or injured persons. In St. Louis County, citizens perceived women as being better than men in handling service and domestic calls and more responsive to human elements in emergencies.

Given the fact that all the research findings are necessarily tentative at this point, we do well to tiptoe around any firm conclusions about the effectiveness of policewomen on patrol. But taking the findings all together, they seem to show that:

- Patrolmen make more arrests than patrolwomen in serious cases;
- Patrolmen are more likely to take decisive action;
- Patrolmen and patrolwomen are equally effective in handling the service calls that make up most of a patrol officer's job;
- Patrolmen are more likely to engage in serious unbecoming conduct;
- Patrolwomen are more likely to be assigned to light duty as the result of injuries (and, in some research results, to take more sick leave).

Whether these variations in performance are, in fact, sex-based or the residue of age-old sex role differences is unclear. As the ranks of women officers grow and more research is done on their performance, we may get answers.

Meanwhile, police officials should heed the advice of former New York Police Commissioner Michael Codd, who said, "The only fair approach is to keep an open mind and judge each officer as an individual."

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

Police people and places

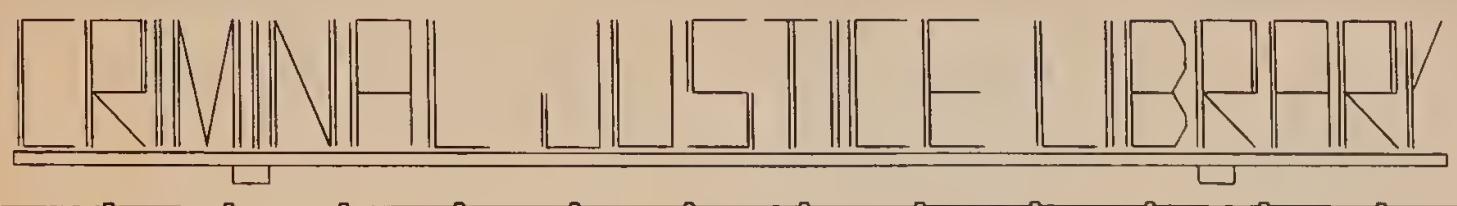
Jack Sidoran, the creator of South Carolina's first crime prevention unit, was appointed associate director of the National Crime Prevention Institute at the University of Louisville last month. Sidoran had served as director of training, research and development for the Florence, South Carolina, Police Department and later became head of the force's detective division. The recipient of an MA in public administration from Florida International University, he has taught criminal justice courses at a number of Southern colleges.

• • •

spokesman said that the Dallas department would like to fill the chief's position with someone from within the force, but that the job would be open to all qualified applicants.

A similar situation has arisen in Fairfax County, Virginia, where Deputy Police Chief Kenneth R. Wilson announced that he would retire from the force this month to seek the Democratic nomination for a four-year term as sheriff. Wilson joined the Fairfax County force in 1956 and worked his way up through the ranks to become deputy chief in 1975, a post in which he supervised more than 1,000 department employees.

Dallas police chief Donald A. Byrd plans to resign from the force on April 30, reportedly to run for sheriff. A police



New books: legal ethics questioned; crime in society explored

Crisis at the Bar — The Unethical Ethics of Lawyers (and What to Do about It). By Jethro K. Lieberman. W.W. Norton & Company, Inc. New York, N.Y. 1978. 247 pp. \$10.95.

The organized legal community of this nation has lost the confidence of the American people and in the process acquired their scorn. Therein lies the crisis at the bar.

Jethro K. Lieberman, a graduate of Harvard Law School and the author of eight books on legal affairs, contends that the widespread scorn for lawyers "may be accounted for by their general failure to abide by their self-professed principles." In addition, the author notes, "the public contempt for lawyers stems rather from their adherence to an unethical code of ethics."

Specifically under attack is the American Bar Association's 58-page Code of Professional Responsibility, which developed between 1905 and 1969 in response to the needs of corporate attorneys. The actual committee which wrote the Code between 1965 and 1969, at the request of then ABA president and now Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., lacked the input of legal aid, government, women, and minority attorneys.

The Code, which certainly does not address itself to the profession's new specialties, had been amended six times by 1977. Public service attorneys who serve in administrative government agencies and uncover internal corruption and fraud are given no guidance by the Code as to how to handle specific situations related to these offenses. The fact that so many indicted conspirators in the Watergate affair were attorneys highlights, in Lieberman's words, the "sad truth . . . that the Watergate crowd acted as they did rather more because they were generally abiding by the profession's ethical system than because they were traitors to it."

Written in a forthright, easily read style, reflective of Mr. Lieberman's position as legal affairs editor of *Business Week* magazine, the book identifies each of the major areas of inherently ethical conflicts which deserve the consideration of present and future members of the bar.

In an appropriately titled chapter on fees, "Keeping It For Ourselves," Lieberman notes that the resistance on the part of the ABA and the state bar associations to sanction legal advertising and legal clinics originates from the correctly held belief "that the lawyer performs many needless services for relatively high fees . . . Hence advertising will be a catalyst for drastic reform of the general style of practice. Legal clinics will no longer be novelties; they will be hard commercial necessities."

Lieberman also skillfully articulates the concept that, as presently codified, legal ethics ignore natural law and allow an attorney to represent a client whose company pollutes the air, water, the legislative processes of Congress, and the working of administrative agencies.

Following identification of the major areas of legal conflict, Lieberman provides, through the use of footnotes, extensive

areas for further guidance. In addition, the final chapter is dedicated to a skeletal outline of a dozen proposals, which, if taken under serious consideration, might significantly improve both the delivery of legal services and the public's view of the profession.

While this book is destined to become a classic among students and scholars in the field of legal ethics, there is a risk that it may be ignored by those who most need to read it — the lawyers. Specifically, this possibility arises because the book raises thought provoking questions with which each lawyer has to deal at some point in his professional career.

Lieberman has nobly captured the essence of the fundamental problem facing the legal profession today, in *Crisis at the Bar*. The book merits a thorough reading by all those members of our society genuinely concerned about improving the legal profession and its ability to respond to society's increasingly complex needs.

—Avery Eli Okin

* * *

Crime in Society. By Leonard D. Savitz and Norman Johnston. John Wiley & Sons, 1978. \$14.95. 963 pp.

The problem of how to organize the voluminous materials in the field of criminology is a perplexing one, especially on the elementary level. A textbook seeking to be comprehensive must either grow to absurdist length or oversimplify to the point of intellectual distortion and even dishonesty. But a good text will at least provide a rough guide to, and overview of, the current state of the area and will identify the "black holes" in the research. A book of readings — a conventional alternative to the conventional "original" text — can provide an intensive analysis of some of the problems, but often will sacrifice scope for depth. *Crime in Society* is a provocative example of both the strengths and weaknesses of the "readings" approach, for its selections are excellent (and often even imaginative, ranging beyond the standard professional journals), but its shortcomings are glaring.

Criticism must be divided into a general comment about the "reader" form and specific analysis of the particular text. The great danger, which is not entirely overcome here, is simply that no overall coherence can be attained through a selection of materials congenial to the editors' possibly whimsical tastes and interests if that material is of varying lengths, importance, degrees of sophistication, and perspectives. As such the current state of criminological research, which veers erratically between "grand theory" and rigid empiricism, is reflected throughout this work. Inevitably, then, despite the editors' professed desire to include the best of the current materials, the older "grand theories" must be present. They are then "questioned" by various research papers which are usually narrowly based in terms of the "population" studied and the "variables" included, and are usually empirical. In turn, most of the latter are inevitably concerned with research methodology and will pause to cri-

tique past studies for a lack of rigidity (although all empirical studies can be readily — and gleefully — faulted on this porous ground); this will appear quite confusing to the new student rackling the book. One virtue (or, at least, presumed virtue) of the conventional text book is its ability to handle difficult statistical and methodological analyses in "human" terms, a factor which is of little or no interest to the authors of studies collected in readers. Although I have neither the time, energy nor will to pursue every reader in the field, it appears to me that *Crime in Society* is, on balance, more broadly-based and better organized than most of its counterparts, so the above average student will be better able to judge the comparative worth of both the "grand theory" material and its critiques.

The book itself suffers from two major flaws that are probably characteristic of this genre, namely the lack of an index and sufficient introductory material preceding each section. The faults here are more grievous than they would ordinarily be, however, simply because the selections are more provocative and comprehensive,

than those found in the average reader. Although one of the editors wrote an original essay, it contributed little to the section in which it was placed. And although the introduction promised original papers — which surely would have bridged some of the gaps — only three of the 83 readings fall into this category.

The absence of an index may be less critical, since there are few overlaps, rarely if ever, do the materials from one section relate to those of another. This is no real excuse, though, especially since an imaginative student will be required to have either a good memory or to do a great deal of doubling back to pursue an original insight.

A reviewer should not comment upon the choice of selections for a particular anthology unless they fall below a reasonable and generally accepted standard of importance and common sense (in terms of the overall organization of the book), and I will not succumb to the temptation to "one up" the editors' selections. After all, since they spent two years in reviewing the materials and I have not, the enterprise would be self-defeating anyway. But was it

Continued on Page 9

EUROPEAN POLICING

The *Law Enforcement News* Interviews

edited, with an introduction by

Michael Balton

Preface by

P.J. Stead

**EUROPEAN
POLICING**



In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and England. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on *Law Enforcement News*, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought-provoking and controversial.

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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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ON CRIME

(Second of four parts)

Last week some of the more spectacular unsolved Elizabethan murders were recounted, from the hapless Amy Robsart, who may have been murdered with the collusion of Queen Elizabeth I to that of the mysterious writer Christopher Marlowe who may have been Shakespeare in disguise. This installment will examine some of the plaguing mysteries of the gaslight era in the 19th Century.

Sellis, Manservant to the Duke of Cumberland, May 31, 1810. The red brick palace of St. James in London, then the residence of the strange Duke of Cumberland, echoed screams and scampering feet at three o'clock in the morning on Thursday, May 31, 1810. The Duke had appeared in a hallway, severely cut above the head and chest, bleeding through a nightshirt and shouting alarm.

The Duke called for Sellis, one of three valets attending him, servants ran to the valet's room but, finding the door locked, they were forced to break it down. Sellis was found lying in bed, covered with blood, his body slashed to ribbons and his throat cut.

An inquest and subsequent investigations left the obvious murder unsolved, and the case concluded with the theory that Sellis had inexplicably attacked his master and then committed suicide. Discrepancies were rampant, however. The valet could not have caused many of the wounds found on his body, especially the knife cuts on his back. Further the Duke of Cumberland, George III's quirky son, was himself suspect, a pariah at court due to his sadistic temper, his ugly countenance (he was nearly blind, with one eye that rolled uncontrollably), and his notorious sexual affairs.

Not until 1832 was more light shed upon this haunting murder. At that time, Josiah Phillips, publisher of the *Satirist*, printed an article in which it was alleged that the Duke and his valet Neale had murdered Sellis and then made it appear that Sellis had attempted to kill the Duke, all because Sellis intended to make public the homosexual affair between the Duke and Neale.

For his efforts, Phillips was charged with slander by the Duke and was given a prison sentence. The Sellis killing haunts British royalty to this day.

Mary Rogers, July 28, 1841. Known as the "Beautiful Cigar Girl," Mary Cecilia Rogers, who worked the counter at John Anderson's cigar store at 319 Broadway in New York City, was a stunning 22-year-old who captured the heart of every customer, including such famous writers as James Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving and Edgar Allan Poe (who was later to write the first thriller ever published based on Mary Rogers, "The Mystery of Marie Roget.")

To one and all, Mary appeared to be a proper lady. She was engaged to Daniel Payne, a roomer at her mother's boarding house on Nassau Street. She was last seen on July 25, 1841, talking to Payne, telling him that she was going to visit an aunt and directing him to pick her up on Jane Street at 6 P.M. When Payne arrived, Mary was not with her aunt; in fact she was nowhere to be found. For three days an intensive but futile search was conducted. Then, on July 28, three fishermen plucked the girl's body from the Hudson River; she had been strangled to death with a piece of her own petticoat.

Police investigators unearthed nothing in the case. It was discovered that Mary had many lovers beside Payne, but all were cleared. This baffling mystery remains an unsolved puzzle to this day, even though later evidence pointed to a secret lover, a naval officer who later became an admiral. It was theorized that this socially prominent officer discovered that Mary was pregnant and murdered her rather than face disgrace. He was, however, cleared by the police.

Carpet Bag Mystery, 1857. Similar to the gruesome discovery by Manhattan fishermen in the Rogers case was the startling find made by two youths rowing on the Thames in 1857. The boys spotted a carpet bag on one of the abutments of the Waterloo Bridge (which, coincidentally, is near the spot where young Eliza Grimwood was slain in the 1840's after being seen with a mysterious stranger, in yet another unsolved murder).

Retrieving the bag, the boys opened it and fell back in horror; it contained fragments of a human body and blood-stained garments that appeared to have been slashed with a dagger. Scotland Yard worked feverishly on the case for years and then gave up. They could not

identify the body fragments, let alone the possible killer.

A neat little fairy tale relating to the Carpet Bag Mystery was concocted years later by Sir Robert Anderson, assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. He wrote in *Blackwood's Magazine* that the body fragments belonged to an Italian spy who had been identified and murdered by confederates fearing they would be linked to his secret affairs.

The most probable explanation, however, dealt with a man named Butterfield who wrote penny dreadful stories for the newspapers. It was thought that the pulp writer prepared the bag himself from morgue leavings, in order to write about the awful discovery. Said one acquaintance of Butterfield's, "He was the most audacious and enterprising penny-a-liner of his day... an impudent boaster of his exploits... truth was not familiar to him."

Scotland Yard, however, believed strongly that the Carpet Bag Mystery was not a hoax, for its files on this inexplicable murder are marked "unsolved" to this day. • • •

(Released through the Crime Journal Syndicate, Suite 226, 2561 N. Clark St., Chicago, IL 60614.)

New Orleans union fined \$600G; strikers to be disciplined

Continued from Page 3

bargaining agent. However, Hayward implied that the number of officers to be disciplined may be higher, noting "the amnesty did not cover criminal violations such as vandalism — that kind of thing."

Meanwhile, the city has successfully sued Local 253, known as the Police Association of Louisiana (PANO), in a civil district court. Judge Richard Garvey ruled on March 6 that PANO was guilty of contempt of court for not complying with either a temporary order or a preliminary injunction to return to duty, according to the Associated Press.

Garvey computed the union's \$600,000 fine by multiplying the statutory maximum penalty of \$500 by the number of union members. City officials had sought a \$9.6 million fine, arguing that the judge's total should have been further multiplied by the number of days the strike lasted.

PANO said it would appeal Garvey's ruling. The union's attorney, Sidney Bach, contended that the contempt law provides for a flat \$500 fine and does not allow a judge to multiply the amount.

But in requesting a fine of \$500 for each of the 1,200 PANO members for each day of the strike, City Attorney Donald Hoffman stated: "The sentence should meet the offense and the offense was monumental."

The walkout reportedly cost the city millions in tourist dollars, coming as it did during the Mardi Gras celebration. The union apparently wanted to use cancellation of the festivities as a bargaining chip, but the strategy backfired when it swung public opinion against PANO, according to local newspaper polls.

Hayward observed that the police department returned to normal shortly after the strike ended. "I have not detected any problems as far as morale is concerned," he said. "We're hearing rumbles from different areas that say some men are still discontent. But obviously the union is very disorganized at this point in time, so

it's business as usual as far as we're concerned."

Morale may have been bolstered somewhat by a post-strike announcement from Mayor Morial, who said that the city would stand by its commitments to support increased overtime pay, to grant a \$25 increase in the uniform allowance and to increase hospitalization and life insurance benefits.

The mayor was seen as a big winner after the collapse of the walkout. A headline in the *New Orleans States-Item* declared, "Morial Had Last Laugh," and an editorial in the same issue described the strike's demise as a triumph for the city.

Supreme Court Briefs . . .

Continued from Page 5

a search of his carry-on luggage prior to boarding a commercial airplane.

The search, which produced marijuana as well as a large amount of cash, was conducted over the objection of the defendant, who protested the search and said that he would not board the plane. The search was conducted purportedly because the security personnel at the boarding gate suspected that the defendant was armed and therefore represented a potential threat to the safety of the passengers.

The Supreme Court's decision not to review the case upholds the principle of law set forth by the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit that "by electing to travel by air and voluntarily entering passenger screening process, defendant consented to its full potential scope, including manual search of carry-on luggage." While providing guidance to the other courts of the country, however, the principle is only effective immediately in Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. (*DeAngelo v. United States*, No. 78-908, cert. denied February 26, 1979.)

Book reviews: readings in criminology; a prisoner's shopping list

Continued from Page 7

really necessary to reprint 32 pages about the "rational business" life of a drug pusher while devoting four pages to a journalistic account of organized crime's infiltration into business? Should 14 pages have been given over to the criminogenesis of massage parlors, and is a 19-page recounting of Spiro Agnew's depredations really necessary? Surely the section dealing with Economic Factors as Causes of Crime would have been better served by something more than a rather silly mathematical analysis of theft's profitability and an only marginally less silly refutation, along with one other good piece? Cutting the length of some of the egregiously longer pieces

and filling in the skimpy materials on economics (material by either Boeniger or Gould would have been appropriate here) would have strengthened the book as a whole. These lapses — perhaps minor ones in the general context of an impressive and usually sensible gathering of material — are endemic to this sort of undertaking.

In sum, then, it appears that *Crime in Society* is valuable on what might be called a random inquiry basis. It is even mildly heretical at points, especially in its concern for currently unfashionable biological analyses of the causes of crime. There is a fair sampling of all the "political" schools of criminology, ranging

from Ernst Van Den Haag on the conservative end of the spectrum to the Marxist Richard Quinney. *Crime in Society* may well be the best reader in the field; certainly it is an excellent one. If it fails to fully overcome the handicaps of its format, it makes a noble, even impressive attempt to do so. If the editors have not been ruthless enough in cutting some of their favorite selections — a few were arcane in the extreme — they have provided much enticing material for the good, though not the average student. If the book is severely deficient by the lack of meaty introductions, the fault is remediable in a future edition.

—Isidore Silver

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A Prison And A Prisoner. By Susan Sheehan. Houghton Mifflin, 1978. \$10.95.

In her book, Susan Sheehan presents a shopping list, which includes the following items

One dozen eggs; one pound of rice; one pound of coffee, 3 steaks; one loaf of bread (daily); one pheasant; one act of fellatio; two packs of cigarettes; one pack of cigarettes; one pack of cigarettes; nine packs of cigarettes; one pack of cigarettes per month; two packs of cigarettes, and five packs of cigarettes.

Where would such a shopping list be found? In Green Haven. Green Haven is one of New York's maximum security prisons, and *A Prison and a Prisoner* is an examination of this prison through the eyes of George Malinow, one of its 1,850

inmates. George is a 57-year-old armed robber who has been in and out of prisons (mostly in) since the age of seventeen. An alumnus of Sing Sing, Wallkill, Clinton and Attica prisons, he says prison is "hell," but it is a hell to which he has been irresistibly drawn.

The book presents Malinow in great detail — sometimes too great — in the style of the *New Yorker*, where the story first appeared. The value of this detailed orientation to the reader lies in the fact that it requires detachment and doesn't allow room to moralize the findings either into a bleeding-heart polemic or a vengeful right-wing canard. The book tells the way it is, and the way it is is a combination of "Alice in Wonderland" and "1984."

The book should hold great interest not only to the corrections practitioner but to the law enforcement officer as well, because it shows aspects of prison behavior that previously had been visible only to the inmates of "hard time" locations like Joliet, Leavenworth, San Quentin and Attica.

George Malinow, this story's Everyman, will soon be released from prison. But what are the real chances of making it on the outside? He has no plans to return to stealing, but then again he had no such plans the other seven times he was released. Malinow and thousands like him go in and out of prison yearly. The correctional system doesn't correct. *A Prison and a Prisoner* tries to show us why not.

—Charles S. Chamberlin

DOT to penalize states for low compliance with 55 limit

Continued from Page 3

stretch. Five days later, 13 officers returned for a four-hour stint to hand out 105 tickets.

Fisher acknowledged that the program does not achieve long-term effectiveness. "It pretty much slows everything down for a short time," he said. "After a few days it seems the speeds start picking right back up."

The year-old saturation effort has apparently made a significant contribution to the number of speeders who were caught, however. In 1978, 209,611 motorists were arrested for exceeding the speed limit in Missouri, compared to 165,455 ticketed in 1977.

But Lieutenant Robert L. Hampton, an enforcement officer with the patrol, noted that regardless of how well the patrol utilizes its traffic control resources, there will have to be "voluntary enforcement" on the part of drivers if the state's compliance rate is to be increased.

"We're out there every day, we have our plane in the area nearly every day the weather is nice, and we write a lot of tickets," he remarked. "I don't know what

else we can do."

Hampton described a speed limit enforcement effort aimed at truckers that was tested earlier this month. In four days, two troopers in unmarked cars arrested 116 truck drivers for breaking the 55 mph barrier.

Explaining the rationale behind the effort, the lieutenant noted that speeding trucks somewhat encourage other drivers to exceed the limit. "I think [car drivers] have a tendency to follow them," he said.

While Kansas and Missouri push to bring their speed limit compliance levels up to par, legislators in several other states are reportedly moving to lessen the penalties for speeding in an attempt to mollify drivers who are dissatisfied with the national limit.

Transportation Secretary Adams has issued stern warnings to the highway department of the states involved, noting that the unilateral reduction of speeding fines could place a state's Federal highway funds in jeopardy. Adams made a similar threat several months ago to state legislatures that were attempting to raise the speed limit on a statewide basis.

New national police union launches recruitment drive

Continued from Page 1

employee contract negotiations.

IUPA's potential for influencing national policy will apparently revolve around its ability to attract a substantial number of members, and Kiernan noted that his group's AFL-CIO affiliation will give it a recruiting edge over other national police groups, including the FOP.

"In most of the FOP lodges, the leaders of the association are supervisory personnel, and there's very little participation by the rank and file," he said. "It becomes nothing more than a fraternal group, rather than a labor group. I think that the bulk of the police officers around the country are finally starting to look for a labor-oriented type group rather than a fraternal one."

Meanwhile, national FOP president Robert (Pat) Stark, a lieutenant with the Indianapolis Police Department, contended that IUPA would have no effect "whatsoever" on his organization. "The same people who are heading that [the IUPA] were heading the ICPA which folded up," he observed. "They didn't hurt us any, so I don't see how the AFL-CIO is going to hurt us."

Stark disagreed with Kiernan's assessment of the FOP's function, noting that his

group provides its lodges with virtually the same services that a union provides for its locals. However, he pointed out that the FOP does not sanction strikes.

Reflecting on the current state of the police labor scene, the FOP president expressed doubt that Kiernan would be able to attract his projected 350,000 members. "They had a membership goal in the other organization, too," he said. "I don't think [IUPA] can reach the new goal], especially after the way the Teamsters Union represented the police in New Orleans. I don't think many police are going to be susceptible to Teamsters or AFL-CIO."

Established in 1915, the FOP is the nation's largest police employee organization, with 147,000 members in 41 states. Stark observed that the group will continue to grow because "we provide services for our membership. We do what we tell them we'll do and we stand on our record."

But Kiernan has vowed to take an aggressive stand in his recruitment drive. "We're not singling out FOP or IBPO or anyplace else," he stated. "We're going to go anywhere where we can organize, and we intend to go every place to organize — FOP, IBPO or anyplace else."

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Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Training Coordinator. Position involves professional administrative work in coordinating the training activities of the Unified Judicial System of South Dakota. Successful candidate will have responsibility for organizing a training program design, preparing training materials, and planning and implementing training sessions and program evaluation for employees of the system.

Possession of a master's degree from an accredited college or university is required. The degree should be in the areas of either law, education, behavioral science, corrections, criminal justice, judicial administration, public administration, training, or related fields. One year of experience in a field related to these disciplines is desired, but a combination of education and experience can be substituted. Knowledge of governmental organization and procedure is essential, as is the ability to write clear, complete, accurate and logical reports, specifications and test items. Salary of \$16,452 will be funded through an LEAA grant.

Official applications may be obtained by writing to the South Dakota Bureau of Personnel. Send completed applications along with a resume to: Unified Judicial System Personnel Officer, State Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501. Filing deadline is March 30, 1979.

Police Officer. Hickory, North Carolina has several entry-level positions available on its police force. Applicants must be 20 years old upon completion of training, have completed two or more years of college, and be willing to relocate to within a 30-minute drive of the police department.

Other qualifications include the ability to obtain a valid North Carolina driver's license and to successfully complete the State General Aptitude Test Battery for the police officer position. Candidates will also be required to pass an oral board examination, a psychological stress evaluation, a psychological interview and a medical examination. All applicants must meet or exceed requirements imposed by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council.

For further information, contact: Lieutenant W. T. Owens, 35 First Street, Northeast, Hickory, NC 28601. Telephone: (704) 328-5551.

Financial Analyst. The Illinois state criminal justice planning agency is currently seeking an individual for the position of financial analyst. The basic requirements for applicants include: a graduate degree in public management/policy or fiscal management; two years' experience in grant management or fiscal administration of grant programs. The salary ranges from \$17,200-\$19,300.

Send resume to: Personnel Director, Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, 120 S. Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606.

Assistant/Associate Professor. Successful candidate will teach courses involving criminal justice, social sciences and applied research at Sangamon State University in Springfield, Illinois. The position is expected to begin in the fall, subject to funding.

Some teaching, research and field experience is desired and a doctorate or an appropriate advanced graduate degree is preferred. Areas of instruction will include introduction to criminal justice systems, research and methodologies, policy making for social and criminal justice, law enforcement/human services, management and administration, security and protective services.

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Apply by May 1, 1979 to: Dr. Robert M. Crane, Professor/Director, Social Justice Professions Program, Sangamon State University, Springfield, IL 62708. Telephone: (217) 786-6682.

Police Officer. Bismarck, North Dakota is accepting applications for the position of Police Officer I to fill current and future vacancies in its police department.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, in good physical condition, with weight in proportion to height. An associate degree, two years of college, or an equivalent combination of education and experience is required. Salary will range from \$953 to \$1,184 a month.

To obtain an official application contact: Personnel Director's Office at (701) 222-6401 or write: P.O. Box 1578, Bismarck, ND 58501. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Forensic Psychologist. New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice has a full-time faculty position opening for a forensic psychologist.

A Ph.D. is required along with substantial experience as a psychologist in a police, correctional or family court setting. Significant publication is expected. The faculty member will play an important role in the college's MA program in forensic psychology. Rank and salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Application must be made by April 9, 1979. Send resume to: Dr. Abraham Fenster, Chairman, Psychology Department, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Criminal Justice Instructor. Mississippi County Community College in Blytheville, Arkansas is offering this entry-level faculty position to be placed by August 20 or earlier.

A master's degree in criminal justice or a closely related area is required; community college experience is preferred, and law enforcement experience is necessary. Salary will be paid according to the State Community College Schedule, with initial placement starting at between \$11,000 and \$15,500 for a nine-month contract.

Interested candidates should forward a letter of interest and a brief biographical resume indicating educational background and professional experience to: Dean of Instruction, Mississippi County Community College, P.O. Box 1109, Blytheville, AR 72315. Telephone: (501) 762-1020. Filing deadline is March 28, 1979.

Assistant Professor. Memphis State University is seeking applicants for a tenure track position in criminal justice beginning on August 1, 1979.

A Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related behavioral science is required, and teaching and/or agency experience is desired. Primarily responsibilities will include

SHIPPENSBURG STATE COLLEGE SHIPPENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Criminal Justice: The Department of Administration of Justice of Shippensburg State College. Assistant or Associate Professor. Tenure track to begin in September 1979. Salary Range \$14,789.60 - \$23,982.00 per academic year, with summer work possible. Duties include teaching 12 semester hours per week, advising students, and participating in department activities. Minimum requirement is a Ph.D. in Administration of Justice or Criminal Justice; a terminal degree in a primary related field will be considered. College level teaching experience desirable. Some professional experience in a major component area of Administration of Justice or Criminal Justice. Must be qualified to teach basic and advanced course in Law Enforcement/Police Administration and Courts/Corrections tracks. Candidates competent to teach in a variety of ADJ/CJ areas are most desirable. Send resume/vita, copies of transcripts, and three letters of recommendation by May 1, 1979 to: Roosevelt E. Shepherd, Chairperson, Administration of Justice Department, Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, PA 17257. (717) 532-1558. Shippensburg State College is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.

teaching in criminal justice areas and assisting in developing a graduate program, the creation of which is anticipated for the coming academic year.

Submit vita by May 1, 1979 to: Joseph A. Canale, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, 405 Mitchell Hall, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152.

Faculty Position. Fordham University in New York City has a full time position open at the assistant rank. Major areas of competence must include criminology and at least one of the following: research methods, urban minorities, theory, social institutions and processes, demography, or religion. Salary will be negotiable.

Contact: Dr. Gerald Shattuck, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Fordham University, Bronx, New York 10458.

Assistant Professor. The School of Police Administration at the University of Louisville is offering a ten-month contract for this tenure-track position, beginning July 1, 1979.

A Ph.D. or equivalent degree in criminal justice or a closely related discipline is required. Applicant must have had experience in teaching undergraduate and graduate corrections course such as introduction to corrections, institutional corrections, non-institutional corrections, correctional rehabilitation and treatment, seminar in problems in corrections, theories of crime and delinquency, and administration of correctional and theoretical foundations of corrections.

Candidates must be able to meet requirements for appointment to graduate faculty, possess a demonstrated competency in research and have a substantial record of publications. Experience in criminal justice is desirable, with prior corrections experience preferred. The current salary is \$21,000 plus fringe benefits.

Send comprehensive resume, transcripts and three letters of reference to Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. Deadline for submissions is May 1, 1979.

Department Chairman, Criminal Justice Faculty. The University of Illinois at Chicago Circle has extended the deadline for applications to this position to May 1, 1979. For details, see the job listings in the February 12 edition of Law Enforcement News.

Assistant Professor. The University of Cincinnati is soliciting applications for an anticipated but as yet unfunded tenure track line to help begin a new community-based, corrections oriented master's degree program. The opening is for September 1979.

The applicant should be a criminal justice generalist with special interests or experience in community supervision and a Ph.D. with research interests and good teaching skills.

Responsibilities include teaching a nine-hour load of upper-division undergraduate courses, along with some graduate teaching. Salary and benefits are competitive.

Send comprehensive letter, vita, three references, educational record and copies of recent publications to: Search Committee, Criminal Justice, 404 French Hall # 108, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45220.

Associate Professor. The University of North Florida is offering a Fall, 1979 appointment for a person to teach in undergraduate and masters criminal justice programs located in a multi-discipline department.

Applicants must have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related discipline, with particular expertise in corrections/rehabilitation methods, but should also be able to teach general criminal justice or criminology courses. Additional ability is desired in the areas of research and planning, comparative criminal justice or juvenile justice and rehabilitation. Previous teaching and applied experience is preferred, as is evidence of scholarly achievement.

The University of North Florida is an upper-division, undergraduate and graduate level institution of the Florida State University System.

To apply, send a curriculum vitae and letters of reference to: Dr. Steven M. DeLue, Chairperson, Department of Sociology and Political Science, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32216. Closing date is April 15, 1979.

Upcoming Events

April 15-23, 1969. Seminar on Comparative Criminal Justice: Cuba. Presented by Adventures in Travel Inc., in cooperation with the Pacific Forensic Institute. Cost: \$820. For more details, write or call: Adventures in Travel, 1717 University Avenue, San Diego, CA 92103. Telephone: (714) 291-0512.

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April 16-20, 1979. Investigative Photography I. Conducted by the University of Maryland. Fee: \$273. For more details, contact: Director, Law Enforcement Institute, University College, Conferences and Institutes Division, University of Maryland, University Blvd. at Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 770-2723.

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April 17-18, 1979. Workshop on the Proper Use of Physical Evidence Field Test Kits. Presented by the Forensic Sciences Foundation in Baltimore, Maryland. For further information, write or call: Workshop Coordinator, Forensic Sciences Foundation, 11400 Rockville Pike, Suite 515, Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone: (301) 770-2723.

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April 19-20, 1979. Child Abuse Seminar. To be held in New York City by John Jay College's Criminal Justice Center. For more information, contact: Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

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April 22-26, 1979. Fourth Annual Conference of the National Council of Investigation and Security Services. To be held at the Sahara Hotel in Las Vegas. Registration of non-members, \$125. For more details, contact: National Council of Investigation and Security Services, Suite 700, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 847-1157.

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April 23-25, 1979. Crisis Intervention and Suicide Seminar. To be held at the Hilton Inn in Virginia Beach. Presented by the George Washington University College of General Studies. Fee: \$240. For more information, write to: George Washington University, Tidewater Center, 2019 Cunningham Drive, Hampton, Virginia 23666.

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April 23-27, 1979. Investigative Photography II. Conducted by the University of Maryland. Fee: \$290. For more information consult: April 16-20.

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April 23-27, 1979. Seminar: Developments in Police Planning by Calculator, Microcomputer, and Computer. To be held in St. Louis by the Institute for Public Program Analysis. For information on the seminar and registration, contact: Registrar, The Institute for Public Program Analysis, 230 S. Bemis, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO 63105. Telephone: (314) 862-8272.

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April 23-May 4, 1979. Workshop V: Experienced Students Presented by the Forensic Sciences Foundation. To be held at the Serological Research Institute in Emeryville, California. For additional information, contact: Brian Wranall, Serological Research Institute, 1450 53rd Street, Emeryville, CA 94608. Telephone (415) 654-4003.

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April 23-May 11, 1979. Management Command and Supervisory Personnel Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held at Babson College, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$700. For more information, contact: John T. Howland, Director,

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, E. Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

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April 29-May 2, 1979. National Symposium on Pretrial Services. To be held in Louisville, Kentucky under the sponsorship of the Pretrial Services Resource Center. For more information, write to: Ann Jacobs, Pretrial Services Resource Center, 1010 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

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April 30-May 25, 1979. Crime Prevention Institute. Sponsored by Colorado State University's Office of Conferences and Institutes in cooperation with the university's Center for Continuing Education. Additional information and application forms may be obtained by contacting: Office of Conferences and Institutes, Rockwell Residential Conference Center, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80503. Telephone: (303) 491-6222.

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May 6-11, 1979. Training Seminar on Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For more information, contact: DSG A. DeMauro, Project Coordinator, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750.

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May 7-10, 1979. Psychology and Law Enforcement: Partners in Problem Solving. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Tuition \$125. For further information, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 546-0011, ext. 380.

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May 7-11, 1979. Medicolegal Death Investigators Course. Presented by the Department of Forensic and Environmental Pathology, St. Louis University School of Medicine. Fee: \$140. For further information, contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Course Coordinator, Forensic & Environmental Pathology, Suite 203-4, 1402 South Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63104.

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May 7-11, 1979. Police-Media Relations Seminar. To be held in Kansas City, Missouri. Presented by the Kansas City Police Department. Fee: \$250. For further information, contact: Seminar Element, Kansas City Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. Telephone: (816) 234-9844.

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May 7-11, 1979. Law Enforcement Photography Workshop. To be held in Dallas, Texas. Presented by the Eastman Kodak Company. For more details, contact: Law Enforcement and Security Markets, Eastman Kodak Company, Dept. 0617A, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650.

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May 10-11, 1979. Analysis of Reproduction from Office Copiers. Presented by the Forensic Sciences Foundation. For more information, contact: Workshop Coordinator, Forensic Sciences Foundation, 11400 Rockville Pike, Suite 515, Rockville, Maryland 20852. Telephone: (301) 770-2723.

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May 11, 1979. Lineups/Interrogation Program. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Tuition: \$35. For further information, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.

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May 11, 1979. International Criminal Justice Speakers Conference. To be held in New York City by John Jay College's Criminal Justice Center. For more information, contact: Ms. Marie Rosen, Criminal Justice Center, Rm. 2104S, 44 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 489-3912.

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May 13-15, 1979. Regional Training Seminar. Presented by the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners. To be held in Dallas, Texas. For more details, contact: Janice Zalen Stiers, National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, 1012 14 St., N.W., Suite 403, Washington, DC 20005.

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May 14-16, 1979. Law Enforcement Effective Report Writing Workshop. Presented by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Program. Requests for more information should be addressed to: Dr. Bruce T. Olson, 1121 Radcliffe Dr., Davis, CA 95616. Telephone: (916) 758-2198.

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May 14-16, 1979. Nineteenth Annual New York Professional Polygraph Seminar Presented by the National Training Center of Polygraph Science. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: The National Training Center of Polygraph Science, Richard O. Arthur, Director, 1109 Medical Arts Center, 57 W. 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.

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May 14-17, 1979. Developing Police Computer Capabilities. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Dallas. For more details, contact: Bureau of Operations and Research, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

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May 15-17, 1979. Conspiracy Seminar. Presented by John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center. To be held in New York City. For more details, see April 19-20.

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May 17-19, 1979. Check Forgery, Check Fraud and Investigation Seminar. To be held in Fairbanks, Alaska. Presented by the University of Alaska's Police Training Program. For more details, contact: Department of Continuing Studies, Police Training Programs, 101 Eilson Building, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701.

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May 18-19, 1979. Police Fitness Workshop. To be held in New York. Presented by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. For more details, contact: Dr. Dick Keeler, President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, Washington, DC.

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May 18-19, 1979. Shooting and Training Seminar. Presented by the Police Marksman Association. To be held at the Holiday Inn in Montpelier, Ohio. Fee: \$10.00 for members and \$15.00 for non-members. For more information on the course, write: National Marksman, P.O. Box 4747, Montgomery, AL 36101.

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May 20-June 1, 1979. The Management of Police Organizations Presented by the University of Georgia's Institute of Government. Fee: \$475. For more details, contact: Mr. Mike Swanson, Continuing Education Programs, Criminal Justice Division, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Telephone: (404) 542-2994.

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May 21-June 8, 1979. Technical Accident Investigation To be held in Evanston, Illinois by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450. For additional information, contact Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., Evanston IL 60204.

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May 21-25, 1979. Police Response to the Crimes of Homicide and Rape. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University College of Human Development. Fee: \$195. For more information, contact Edwin J. Donovan, 5203 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802.

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May 30-31, 1979. Officer Survival Course. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Tuition: \$100. For further information, consult May 11.

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May 31-June 3, 1979. Four-day Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. To be held in San Francisco, by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute Inc. Tuition: \$395. For registration information, write or call Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc., Los Angeles, CA 90049 Telephone (213) 476-6024.

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June 4-7, 1979. The Executive and Personnel Administration. To be held in Arlington, Virginia. Presented by the Police Executive Institute. For more details, write or call: G. Patrick Gallagher, Director, Police Executive Institute, 1909 K Street, N.W., Suite 400, Washington D.C. 20006. Telephone: (202) 833-1460.

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June 4-8, 1979. Basic Criminal Investigation Program. Presented by Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$265. For more details, contact Pennsylvania State University, Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802.

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June 4-8, 1979. Advanced Narcotics Investigation Program. Presented by the Macomb County Criminal Justice Training Center. For more information, contact Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 309, Warren, MI 48090.

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June 4-8, 1979. Workshop Developing Administrative Staff Skills. To be held in Williamsburg, Virginia by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition: \$425. For more details, consult May 14-17.

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June 11-13, 1979. Civil Liability Conference for Police and Security Personnel. To be held in New Orleans by University College of Tulane University. Fee: \$375. To register, write: Ruth Carter, Conference Coordinator, University College, Tulane University, Room 125, Gibson Hall, New Orleans, LA 70118.

Hartford effort closes streets, slamming the door on criminals

Continued from Page 5
to know one another, they also would increase their ability to maintain surveillance over that area," an LFAA spokesman said.

The planning would have been for naught had a compromise not been worked out with area merchants who opposed rerouting traffic away from their businesses. The businessmen brought a lawsuit to prohibit implementation, but they were mollified when the city agreed to limit the changes to a six-month trial period.

Another aspect of the proposal involved moving a bus stop by one city block, but Hollander noted that "there was tremendous opposition by the residents and we dropped the idea."

After several other modifications and compromises were made in the physical restructuring scheme, the final changes amounted to narrowing six streets, sealing one end of seven others to create cul-de-sacs, and rerouting most through traffic onto two key streets.

Noting that the final cost of the alterations was approximately \$100 per housing unit, the report indicated that part of the money was used to place redwood planters filled with shrubs and trees at the ends of the newly created cul-de-sacs. Potted greenery was also employed to define curb changes where streets had been narrowed.

According to the report, the team policing phase of the program has improved police/community relations in North Asylum Hill. Prior to the project, 82 percent of the officers who worked the area described such interactions as "fair" or "poor" and none rated them as "good." But after a year into the project, 59 percent said their relations with the residents were "good" or "very good."

The residents' attitudes toward the police did not mirror those found in the po-

lice survey. However, the report explained that the area suffered from a reduction in police strength during the test period.

The researchers added that most of the disillusionment with the police was voiced by blacks, many of whom were new to the neighborhood. The report theorized that the new residents' attitudes might reflect their previous experiences with police in other parts of Hartford.

Clearance records, meanwhile, indicated that the police may be doing a better job under the team structure. The statistics revealed that 58 burglaries and 40 robberies were cleared by arrest in the area during 1977, compared to 30 burglaries and five street robberies during 1975.

Area residents apparently are enjoying the benefits of more effective police protection. A significant number said they walked more frequently in the neighborhood in 1977 than in 1976, the report said, noting that their daily walks increased by about 15 percent.

The report, entitled, "Reducing Residential Crime and Fear the Hartford Neighborhood Crime Prevention Program," was completed for LEAA by the Center for Survey Research at the University of Massachusetts in Boston. Although the study has not yet been published, draft copies of its executive summary are available on interlibrary loan. Write: Document Loan Program, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Any Ideas?

Law Enforcement News regularly presents the Public Forum column to give readers an opportunity to comment at length on matters pertinent to policing. If you have any ideas, put them in commentary form and send your typed manuscript to the editors

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FIREARMS TRAINING PROGRAM — Designed to bolster the weapons skills police officers acquire on the firing range, "Survival Shooting Techniques" is a multimedia training package that presents tactics which can be used in actual on-street shooting situations.

A 35-minute film forms the heart of the course, depicting 25 recreated shoot-outs and providing animated diagrams which demonstrate the importance of proper room entry and ricochet shooting techniques. Other strategies demonstrated under authentic gun battle conditions include pattern of encounter, approach techniques, use of light, use of verbal challenges, movement, instinct shooting, penetrating suspect cover, and reloading under fire.

The training package also contains a 26-minute audio cassette of interviews with four convicted cop killers and four officers who were wounded in shoot-outs. The murderers contend that police are generally unprepared in shooting incidents, while the officers recount their experiences emphasizing the need for preparedness.

Produced with the assistance of 36 police departments, the program features 45 still photographs from actual officer-involved shootings, 30 slides with a leader's script, and an instructor's manual. The course is suitable for training police recruits, pre-service college students, commissioned security officers, Federal enforcement and security personnel, and correctional officers.

For rental or purchase information, write or call: MTI Teleprograms Inc., 4825 North Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176. Toll-free telephone: (800) 323-1900.

BIOANALYTICAL SERVICE — Biomeasure, Inc. is a Massachusetts-based life sciences laboratory that specializes in the identification and quantification of natural and synthetic organic substances at trace levels.

The firm can be commissioned to prepare detailed interpretive reports based on data accumulated through such methods as high performance gas and liquid chromatography, mass spectrometry, and nuclear magnetic resonance.

Staffed by technicians who are capable of conducting metabolism, pharmacokinetic and bioavailability studies, Biomeasure can provide custom synthesis of labeled compounds, animal testing and clinical experimentation. The various services are priced on a case to case basis.

Additional information is available from Dr Jacques P. Moreau, Biomeasure, Inc., 116 South Street, Hopkinton, MA 01748. Telephone (617) 435-6863.

SHOCK SENSOR — Litton Industries' Poly-Scientific Division has introduced a color-coordinated version of its Terminus Flat-Pac Shock Sensor, a miniature inertial pickup which senses possible security violations of walls and windows.

The new model features a white polyurethane finish, designed to allow the device to better blend into its environment while providing a casing resistant to the kind of abuse normally encountered in security applications.

When connected to a shock analyzer alarm system, the sensors provide perimeter protection by detecting the sharpness of a disturbance in a protected material. Unlike devices which sense only a particular frequency or particular intensity, the Flat-Pac can sense any sharp rap, tap, crack or break, triggering an alarm in cases where a material is broken, hammered, strained or otherwise violated.

The white version of the Flat-Pac can be ordered with standard length connecting wires or with optional four-foot long leads. The new model features a convenient shape which permits mounting with leads up or down.

Complete details can be obtained by writing: Poly-Scientific, 1213 North Main Street, Blacksburg, VA 24060.

INFRARED SENSOR — The Rossin Thermal Intruder Sensor has been engineered to eliminate many of the problems normally associated with passive infrared alarm devices.

The unit contains a newly-developed sensing element that is designed to cancel out ambient changes caused by such phenomena as direct sunlight, air turbulence or temperature variations. Other design innovations reportedly cancel problems caused by vibration, multi-unit interference, extraneous sounds, electrical interference, and radio transmissions.

Providing coverage over a 4.5'x4.5' area with a range of 70', the device measures 4"x2"x2" and weighs 12 ounces. It can operate for a full year from a standard lantern battery and features gold relay and tamper switch contacts with a maximum close rate of 1 second every 12 seconds.

For more information, write: Rossin Corporation, 1411 Norman Firestone Rd., Goleta, CA 93017.

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